

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

RUSSELL COHN, PATRICIA J.	)	
COHN,	)	
	)	No. C04-1843 BZ
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	<b>FINDINGS OF FACT AND</b>
v.	)	<b>CONCLUSIONS OF LAW</b>
	)	
CONTRA COSTA HEALTH SERVICES)	)	
DEPARTMENT; CITY OF ORINDA,	)	
Does 1 through 50,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
_____	)	

This is an action brought by plaintiffs Russell and Patricia Cohn against Contra Costa Health Services Department ("Health Services") and the City of Orinda ("Orinda") relating to a vacant lot in Orinda identified as Assessor's Parcel Number 265-070-007 (the "subject property" or "plaintiffs' property"). In orders dated September 7, 2004 and September 8, 2005, I granted in part defendants' motion to dismiss and defendants' motion for summary judgment, respectively. The only claim for trial was an equal protection claim under the Fourteenth Amendment: whether defendants intentionally treated plaintiffs differently than other similarly situated

1 property owners in denying them a permit and in denying them  
2 an appeal hearing before the Contra Costa County Board of  
3 Supervisors or the Orinda City Council.

4 Following a court trial held on January 9 through January  
5 11, 2006, and after considering and weighing the parties'  
6 undisputed facts and all the evidence and parties' arguments,  
7 and having assessed the credibility of the witnesses, the  
8 court enters the following findings of fact and conclusions of  
9 law as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 52(a):

10 **FINDINGS OF FACT**

11 1. Plaintiffs own a 2.2 acre unimproved parcel of  
12 property located within the El Toyonal area of the City of  
13 Orinda. Plaintiffs purchased the property in 2001. Plaintiff  
14 Russell Cohn has been a real estate broker for at least 16  
15 years.

16 2. At all relevant times, defendant Orinda contracted  
17 with defendant Health Services to serve as Orinda's authorized  
18 agent for the provision of environmental health services,  
19 including the administration and enforcement of all public  
20 health laws and ordinances in Orinda. Under this arrangement,  
21 the Contra Costa Health Officer also serves as the Orinda  
22 Health Officer and Health Services serves as Orinda's  
23 authorized agent in receiving, reviewing and acting upon  
24 applications to install individual septic systems in Orinda.

25 3. In 1970, the then Health Officer for Contra Costa  
26 and Orinda, Glenn W. Kent, M.D., imposed a septic tank  
27 Moratorium on the El Toyonal area (the "Moratorium"). It  
28 remains in effect. The Moratorium prohibits "further

1 applications for Individual Sewage Investigations." Since an  
2 investigation is the first step in processing an application  
3 for a septic permit, the Moratorium effectively bars further  
4 applications for septic permits in the El Toyonal area.

5 4. Around the time of Orinda's incorporation in 1985,  
6 it adopted ordinances which are nearly identical to the  
7 ordinances adopted by Contra Costa County concerning sewage  
8 and septic system matters.

9 5. Orinda has duly adopted Municipal Code 8.32.210  
10 (hereinafter the "Setback Ordinance") which provides that if  
11 a property is located within the drainage area of a drinking  
12 water reservoir, individual septic systems may not be  
13 installed within 1,000 feet of the reservoir or tributary  
14 stream to the reservoir.

15 6. Plaintiffs' property is located within the drainage  
16 area of the San Pablo Reservoir, a drinking water reservoir.  
17 The property is also located within 1,000 feet of a tributary  
18 to the reservoir.

19 7. On December 17, 2002, plaintiffs requested that  
20 Health Services grant them a variance under the Setback  
21 Ordinance for the installation of an individual septic  
22 system.

23 8. On February 7, 2003, Health Services determined  
24 that plaintiffs' proposed installation of an individual  
25 septic system violated the Setback Ordinance because the  
26 property is within 1,000 feet of a tributary to the San Pablo  
27 Reservoir and denied plaintiffs' variance application.  
28

1           9. Plaintiffs appealed the denial of their variance  
2 application to the Director of Environmental Health for  
3 Health Services. In a letter dated March 13, 2003, Ken  
4 Stuart, acting in his capacity as Health Officer Designee,  
5 denied plaintiffs' appeal on the following grounds:

6           (a) Plaintiffs' property is located within the El  
7 Toyonal Septic Tank Moratorium Area; and

8           (b) Plaintiffs' property is less than 1,000 feet from a  
9 tributary to the San Pablo Reservoir, and  
10 accordingly, Health Services is not authorized  
under the Setback Ordinance to grant a variance  
allowing for an individual septic system  
installation.

11           10. Plaintiffs then sought to appeal Mr. Stuart's  
12 decision to the Orinda City Council. In a letter dated April  
13 3, 2003, the Orinda City Attorney informed plaintiffs' former  
14 counsel that Orinda had delegated all such decisions to the  
15 County Health Officer. Therefore, Mr. Stuart's decision  
16 denying plaintiffs' appeal was Orinda's final decision.

17           11. Plaintiffs never sought a Writ of Mandate either to  
18 compel the granting of a variance or to compel a hearing  
19 before the City Council.

20           12. Since the imposition of the Moratorium in 1970,  
21 Health Services has not granted any variance under the  
22 Setback Ordinance to any property owner requesting approval  
23 to install a new individual septic system in the El Toyonal  
24 area.

25           13. A search of Contra Costa County records for  
26 properties located in the El Toyonal area disclosed that the  
27 only two variances granted after the Moratorium went into  
28 effect were to repair or replace existing septic systems.

1 Plaintiffs do not claim they had an existing septic system  
2 when they sought their variance.

3 14. In 1960, before the enactment of the Moratorium and  
4 the Setback Ordinance, plaintiffs' predecessor in interest,  
5 John Barron, applied to install individual septic systems on  
6 several adjoining properties that he owned in the El Toyonal  
7 area, including the property which he sold to plaintiff. On  
8 June 15, 1960, following an investigation of Mr. Barron's  
9 proposal, the then Health Officer advised Mr. Barron that he  
10 would allow the installation of an individual sewage disposal  
11 system on the property. Mr. Barron did not pursue a permit  
12 application at that time.

13 15. In or about 1992, Mr. Barron requested Health  
14 Services confirm that he still had approval to install  
15 individual septic systems on his El Toyonal properties, given  
16 the Moratorium. Health Services denied his request.

17 16. Mr. Barron sought to appeal that decision but never  
18 received an appeal hearing from either Orinda or the Contra  
19 Costa County Board of Supervisors. On May 22, 2004,  
20 Mr. Barron sought a Writ of Mandate in Contra Costa Superior  
21 Court.

22 17. After the Writ of Mandate was filed, Health  
23 Services reversed its position. Health Services concluded  
24 that because Mr. Barron had initiated the application process  
25 in 1960 and it then had conducted its initial investigation,  
26 Mr. Barron's application was not subject to the Moratorium  
27 which banned new site investigations. Once again, Mr. Barron  
28 did not pursue a permit application.

1           18. In 2001, Health Services allowed Asbury Graphite,  
2 an industrial facility located in another moratorium area, to  
3 install a new septic system. As part of a project to widen  
4 Highway 4, the County had condemned that portion of Asbury  
5 Graphite's property which contained its septic system.  
6 Asbury Graphite then filed a takings suit. In connection  
7 with this litigation, Health Services determined to allow  
8 Asbury Graphite to relocate its septic system to avoid  
9 shutting down the facility.

10           19. Other examples of permits granted by defendants,  
11 which plaintiffs proffered, involved properties not subject  
12 to the Moratorium or replacement or repair of existing septic  
13 systems.

14           20. At all relevant times, Health Services  
15 differentiated between applications to repair or replace  
16 existing facilities and applications for new septic systems  
17 for a number of reasons. Foremost, refusal to allow repair  
18 or replacement of an existing facility would either require  
19 that the property owner vacate an existing residence or plant  
20 or create a serious environmental hazard from improper  
21 disposal of waste.

22           21. The Attards were also denied a variance from the  
23 Setback Ordinance and appealed to the Contra Costa County  
24 Board of Supervisors, but their property at 1000 Fish Ranch  
25 Road is outside of the Moratorium area and outside of the  
26 Orinda city limits.

27       ///

22. Plaintiffs presented no evidence that any similarly situated property owners were granted appeals to the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors or the Orinda City Council.

**CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

1. The court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331. The matter arises under the Fourteenth Amendment.

2. For plaintiffs to prevail, they must show that they have been "intentionally treated differently from others similarly situated and that there is no rational basis for the difference in treatment." Village of Willowbrook v. Olech, 528 U.S. 562, 564 (2000); Squaw Valley Development Co. v. Goldberg, 375 F.3d 936, 944 (9th Cir. 2004). Plaintiffs bear the burden of establishing that defendants intentionally treated plaintiffs differently from other similarly situated property owners in denying their request for a variance to install an individual septic system and in denying them an appeal hearing before the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors or the Orinda City Council.

3. Plaintiffs have failed to show that defendants have intentionally treated plaintiffs differently from other similarly situated property owners in denying plaintiffs' request for installation of an individual septic system on their property and denying their application for a variance under the Setback Ordinance.

4. Plaintiffs have failed to show that defendants' denial of their request for installation of an individual septic system on their property and their application for a

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1 variance under the Setback Ordinance was arbitrary and  
2 irrational.

3 5. Defendants had a rational basis for treating  
4 plaintiffs differently from property owners seeking to repair  
5 or replace existing septic systems. It was not irrational or  
6 arbitrary for Health Services to have wanted to avoid  
7 evicting owners from existing properties and to avoid  
8 possible environmental contamination from improperly treated  
9 waste if existing facilities were not repaired or replaced.  
10 It was not irrational or arbitrary for Health Services to  
11 have concluded that because Mr. Barron had begun the  
12 application process in 1960 and the suitability of the  
13 property for a septic system was investigated in 1960, the  
14 renewal of his request in 1992 was not subject to the  
15 Moratorium. The Asbury Graphite permit was granted as part  
16 of the resolution of a takings lawsuit. It was not  
17 irrational or arbitrary for Health Services to have wanted to  
18 avoid the risk of having to pay in the takings suit, the  
19 additional costs associated with shutting down Asbury  
20 Graphite, by granting it a permit to install a replacement  
21 septic system. Plaintiffs' counsel recognized this by  
22 stating prior to the conclusion of the trial that he felt  
23 that plaintiffs had introduced insufficient evidence to  
24 sustain their burden of proving an equal protection violation  
25 arising out of the denial of a septic tank permit.<sup>1</sup>

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26  
27 <sup>1</sup> At trial plaintiffs were granted leave to amend their  
28 pleadings to conform to proof. They later withdrew their  
promissory estoppel or detrimental reliance claim. As for  
their claim they were denied due process when their appeal of  
the Health Services decision was heard by the Health Officer

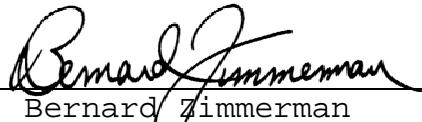


6. No Orinda ordinance existing in 2003 required the Orinda City Council or the Contra Costa Board of Supervisors to hear an appeal from the Health Officer's denial of a variance application. Plaintiffs introduced no evidence that any similarly situated property owner was granted an appeal to the Orinda City Council or the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors.

7. Plaintiffs have failed to satisfy their burden of showing that defendants intentionally treated them differently from other similarly situated property owners by denying them an appeal before the Orinda City Council or the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors.

8. Plaintiffs have failed to establish that defendants violated plaintiffs' equal protection rights. Judgment will be for defendants Health Services and Orinda and against plaintiffs Russell and Patricia Cohn.

DATED: February 6, 2006

  
Bernard Zimmerman  
United States Magistrate Judge

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Designee and not by the Orinda City Council or the County Board of Supervisors, plaintiffs have cited no authority that they have a constitutional right to an appeal before the Orinda City Council or the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors. See e.g. David v. City of Los Angeles, 307 F.3d 1143, 1147 (9th Cir. 2002), *rev'd on other grounds*, 538 U.S. 715 (2003), *remanded to* 335 F.3d 857 (9th Cir. 2003) (due process not violated if hearing officer is employed by agency where decision is being reviewed). See also Jordan v. City of Lake Oswego, 734 F.2d 1374, 1376 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1984) ("There is no constitutional requirement that the decision-maker be an uninvolved person when a property interest protected by due process is at stake.")